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5 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**

6 **EASTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON**

7 MOASHEENA L.,<sup>1</sup>  
8 Plaintiff,

9 vs.

10 KILOLO KIJAKAZI, ACTING  
11 COMMISSIONER OF SOCIAL  
SECURITY,<sup>2</sup>  
Defendant.

No. 2:20-cv-00218-MKD

ORDER DENYING PLAINTIFF'S  
MOTION FOR SUMMARY  
JUDGMENT AND GRANTING  
DEFENDANT'S MOTION FOR  
SUMMARY JUDGMENT

ECF Nos. 17, 18

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14 <sup>1</sup> To protect the privacy of plaintiffs in social security cases, the undersigned  
15 identifies them by only their first names and the initial of their last names. *See*  
16 LCivR 5.2(c).

17 <sup>2</sup> Kilolo Kijakazi became the Acting Commissioner of Social Security on July 9,  
18 2021. Pursuant to Rule 25(d) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Kilolo  
19 Kijakazi is substituted for Andrew M. Saul as the defendant in this suit. No further  
20 action need be taken to continue this suit. *See* 42 U.S.C. § 405(g).

1 Before the Court are the parties' cross-motions for summary judgment. ECF  
2 Nos. 17, 18. The parties consented to proceed before a magistrate judge. ECF No.  
3 7. The Court, having reviewed the administrative record and the parties' briefing,  
4 is fully informed. For the reasons discussed below, the Court denies Plaintiff's  
5 motion, ECF No. 17, and grants Defendant's motion, ECF No. 18.

### 6 JURISDICTION

7 The Court has jurisdiction over this case pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1383(c)(3).

### 8 STANDARD OF REVIEW

9 A district court's review of a final decision of the Commissioner of Social  
10 Security is governed by 42 U.S.C. § 405(g). The scope of review under § 405(g) is  
11 limited; the Commissioner's decision will be disturbed "only if it is not supported  
12 by substantial evidence or is based on legal error." *Hill v. Astrue*, 698 F.3d 1153,  
13 1158 (9th Cir. 2012). "Substantial evidence" means "relevant evidence that a  
14 reasonable mind might accept as adequate to support a conclusion." *Id.* at 1159  
15 (quotation and citation omitted). Stated differently, substantial evidence equates to  
16 "more than a mere scintilla[, ] but less than a preponderance." *Id.* (quotation and  
17 citation omitted). In determining whether the standard has been satisfied, a  
18 reviewing court must consider the entire record as a whole rather than searching  
19 for supporting evidence in isolation. *Id.*

1 In reviewing a denial of benefits, a district court may not substitute its  
2 judgment for that of the Commissioner. *Edlund v. Massanari*, 253 F.3d 1152,  
3 1156 (9th Cir. 2001). If the evidence in the record “is susceptible to more than one  
4 rational interpretation, [the court] must uphold the ALJ’s findings if they are  
5 supported by inferences reasonably drawn from the record.” *Molina v. Astrue*, 674  
6 F.3d 1104, 1111 (9th Cir. 2012). Further, a district court “may not reverse an  
7 ALJ’s decision on account of an error that is harmless.” *Id.* An error is harmless  
8 “where it is inconsequential to the [ALJ’s] ultimate nondisability determination.”  
9 *Id.* at 1115 (quotation and citation omitted). The party appealing the ALJ’s  
10 decision generally bears the burden of establishing that it was harmed. *Shinseki v.*  
11 *Sanders*, 556 U.S. 396, 409-10 (2009).

## 12 **FIVE-STEP EVALUATION PROCESS**

13 A claimant must satisfy two conditions to be considered “disabled” within  
14 the meaning of the Social Security Act. First, the claimant must be “unable to  
15 engage in any substantial gainful activity by reason of any medically determinable  
16 physical or mental impairment which can be expected to result in death or which  
17 has lasted or can be expected to last for a continuous period of not less than twelve  
18 months.” 42 U.S.C. § 1382c(a)(3)(A). Second, the claimant’s impairment must be  
19 “of such severity that he is not only unable to do his previous work[,] but cannot,  
20 considering his age, education, and work experience, engage in any other kind of

1 substantial gainful work which exists in the national economy.” 42 U.S.C. §  
2 1382c(a)(3)(B).

3 The Commissioner has established a five-step sequential analysis to  
4 determine whether a claimant satisfies the above criteria. *See* 20 C.F.R. §  
5 416.920(a)(4)(i)-(v). At step one, the Commissioner considers the claimant’s work  
6 activity. 20 C.F.R. § 416.920(a)(4)(i). If the claimant is engaged in “substantial  
7 gainful activity,” the Commissioner must find that the claimant is not disabled. 20  
8 C.F.R. § 416.920(b).

9 If the claimant is not engaged in substantial gainful activity, the analysis  
10 proceeds to step two. At this step, the Commissioner considers the severity of the  
11 claimant’s impairment. 20 C.F.R. § 416.920(a)(4)(ii). If the claimant suffers from  
12 “any impairment or combination of impairments which significantly limits [his or  
13 her] physical or mental ability to do basic work activities,” the analysis proceeds to  
14 step three. 20 C.F.R. § 416.920(c). If the claimant’s impairment does not satisfy  
15 this severity threshold, however, the Commissioner must find that the claimant is  
16 not disabled. *Id.*

17 At step three, the Commissioner compares the claimant’s impairment to  
18 severe impairments recognized by the Commissioner to be so severe as to preclude  
19 a person from engaging in substantial gainful activity. 20 C.F.R. §  
20 416.920(a)(4)(iii). If the impairment is as severe or more severe than one of the

1 enumerated impairments, the Commissioner must find the claimant disabled and  
2 award benefits. 20 C.F.R. § 416.920(d).

3 If the severity of the claimant's impairment does not meet or exceed the  
4 severity of the enumerated impairments, the Commissioner must pause to assess  
5 the claimant's "residual functional capacity." Residual functional capacity (RFC),  
6 defined generally as the claimant's ability to perform physical and mental work  
7 activities on a sustained basis despite his or her limitations, 20 C.F.R. §  
8 416.945(a)(1), is relevant to both the fourth and fifth steps of the analysis.

9 At step four, the Commissioner considers whether, in view of the claimant's  
10 RFC, the claimant is capable of performing work that he or she has performed in  
11 the past (past relevant work). 20 C.F.R. § 416.920(a)(4)(iv). If the claimant is  
12 capable of performing past relevant work, the Commissioner must find that the  
13 claimant is not disabled. 20 C.F.R. § 416.920(f). If the claimant is incapable of  
14 performing such work, the analysis proceeds to step five.

15 At step five, the Commissioner considers whether, in view of the claimant's  
16 RFC, the claimant is capable of performing other work in the national economy.  
17 20 C.F.R. § 416.920(a)(4)(v). In making this determination, the Commissioner  
18 must also consider vocational factors such as the claimant's age, education and  
19 past work experience. *Id.* If the claimant is capable of adjusting to other work, the  
20 Commissioner must find that the claimant is not disabled. 20 C.F.R. §

1 416.920(g)(1). If the claimant is not capable of adjusting to other work, analysis  
2 concludes with a finding that the claimant is disabled and is therefore entitled to  
3 benefits. *Id.*

4 The claimant bears the burden of proof at steps one through four above.  
5 *Tackett v. Apfel*, 180 F.3d 1094, 1098 (9th Cir. 1999). If the analysis proceeds to  
6 step five, the burden shifts to the Commissioner to establish that (1) the claimant is  
7 capable of performing other work; and (2) such work “exists in significant  
8 numbers in the national economy.” 20 C.F.R. § 416.960(c)(2); *Beltran v. Astrue*,  
9 700 F.3d 386, 389 (9th Cir. 2012).

#### 10 **ALJ’S FINDINGS**

11 On May 1, 2017, Plaintiff applied for Title XVI supplemental security  
12 income benefits alleging a disability onset date of September 26, 2015.<sup>3</sup> Tr. 15,  
13 107, 252-60, 261-66. The application was denied initially, and on reconsideration.  
14 Tr. 147-60, 164-70. Plaintiff appeared before an administrative law judge (ALJ)

15 \_\_\_\_\_  
16 <sup>3</sup> Plaintiff previously filed an application for supplemental security income on May  
17 12, 2012; the claim was denied on initial consideration and reconsideration, which  
18 Plaintiff appealed. Tr. 15. The Appeals Council denied Plaintiff’s request for  
19 review, Tr. 79-84, and this Court denied Plaintiff’s Motion for Summary Judgment  
20 on March 14, 2018, Tr. 85-105.

1 on June 20, 2019. Tr. 31-56. On July 18, 2019, the ALJ denied Plaintiff's claim.  
2 Tr. 12-30.

3 At step one of the sequential evaluation process, the ALJ found Plaintiff has  
4 not engaged in substantial gainful activity since May 1, 2017. Tr. 18. At step two,  
5 the ALJ found that Plaintiff has the following severe impairments: Sjogren's  
6 syndrome, diabetes mellitus, non-epileptic seizure disorder, history of asthma,  
7 gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD), obesity, learning disorders, mood  
8 disorder not otherwise specified versus depressive disorder not otherwise specified,  
9 anxiety disorder not otherwise specified, posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) with  
10 associated episodes of stuttering and tremors, lumbar degenerative disc disease,  
11 and borderline intellectual functioning. *Id.*

12 At step three, the ALJ found Plaintiff does not have an impairment or  
13 combination of impairments that meets or medically equals the severity of a listed  
14 impairment. Tr. 19. The ALJ then concluded that Plaintiff has the RFC to perform  
15 light work with the following limitations:

16 [Plaintiff] is able to sit, stand, and walk six hours each with normal  
17 breaks in an eight-hour workday. She can lift/carry 20 pounds  
18 occasionally and 10 pounds frequently. She can engage in frequent  
19 stooping, occasional crouching, occasional kneeling, occasional  
20 crawling, frequent balancing, and occasional climbing of ramps and  
stairs. She is unable to climb ladders, ropes, or scaffolds. She should  
avoid concentrated exposure to pulmonary irritants, marked  
temperature extremes such as heat and cold, and unprotected heights.  
She should avoid concentrated exposure to hazardous machinery. She  
can frequently handle, finger, and feel. [Plaintiff] can understand,

1 remember, and carry out simple, routine, repetitive work instructions  
2 and work tasks where she is shown what to do versus receiving verbal  
3 instructions. She can handle routine supervision, as opposed to  
heavy-handed or over-the-shoulder type supervision. [Plaintiff] is  
unable to perform any job requiring independent judgment.

4 Tr. 20.

5 At step four, the ALJ found Plaintiff is able to perform her past relevant  
6 work as a teacher aid and bus attendant. Tr. 26. Alternatively, at step five, the  
7 ALJ adopted the prior ALJ's step five findings. *Id.* Therefore, the ALJ concluded  
8 Plaintiff was not under a disability, as defined in the Social Security Act, from the  
9 date of the application through the date of the decision. *Id.*

10 On April 13, 2020, the Appeals Council denied review of the ALJ's  
11 decision, Tr. 1-6, making the ALJ's decision the Commissioner's final decision for  
12 purposes of judicial review. *See* 42 U.S.C. § 1383(c)(3).

### 13 ISSUES

14 Plaintiff seeks judicial review of the Commissioner's final decision denying  
15 her supplemental security income benefits under Title XVI of the Social Security  
16 Act. Plaintiff raises the following issues for review:

- 17 1. Whether the ALJ conducted a proper step-three analysis;
- 18 2. Whether the ALJ conducted a proper step-four analysis; and
- 19 3. Whether the ALJ properly evaluated the medical opinion evidence.

20 ECF No. 17 at 11.



## DISCUSSION

### A. Step-Three

Plaintiff contends the ALJ erred in finding Plaintiff's Sjorgen's syndrome does not meet or equal Listing 14.10. ECF No. 17 at 13-17. At step three, the ALJ must determine if a claimant's impairments meet or equal a listed impairment. 20 C.F.R. § 416.920(a)(4)(iii). The Listing of Impairments "describes each of the major body systems impairments [which are considered] severe enough to prevent an individual from doing any gainful activity, regardless of his or her age, education or work experience." 20 C.F.R. § 416.925. "Listed impairments are purposefully set at a high level of severity because 'the listings were designed to operate as a presumption of disability that makes further inquiry unnecessary.' " *Kennedy v. Colvin*, 758 F.3d 1172, 1176 (9th Cir. 2013) (citing *Sullivan v. Zebley*, 493 U.S. 521, 532 (1990)). "Listed impairments set such strict standards because they automatically end the five-step inquiry, before residual functional capacity is even considered." *Kennedy*, 758 F.3d at 1176. If a claimant meets the listed criteria for disability, she will be found to be disabled. 20 C.F.R. § 416.920(a)(4)(iii).

"To *meet* a listed impairment, a claimant must establish that he or she meets each characteristic of a listed impairment relevant to his or her claim." *Tackett*, 180 F.3d at 1099 (emphasis in original); 20 C.F.R. § 416.925(d). "To *equal* a

1 listed impairment, a claimant must establish symptoms, signs and laboratory  
2 findings ‘at least equal in severity and duration’ to the characteristics of a relevant  
3 listed impairment . . . .” *Tackett*, 180 F.3d at 1099 (emphasis in original) (quoting  
4 20 C.F.R. § 404.1526(a)); 20 C.F.R. § 416.926(a). “If a claimant suffers from  
5 multiple impairments and none of them individually meets or equals a listed  
6 impairment, the collective symptoms, signs and laboratory findings of all of the  
7 claimant’s impairments will be evaluated to determine whether they meet or equal  
8 the characteristics of any relevant listed impairment.” *Tackett*, 180 F.3d at 1099.  
9 However, “[m]edical equivalence must be based on medical findings,” and “[a]  
10 generalized assertion of functional problems is not enough to establish disability at  
11 step three.” *Id.* at 1100 (quoting 20 C.F.R. § 404.1526(a)); 20 C.F.R. § 416.926(a).

12       The claimant bears the burden of establishing her impairment (or  
13 combination of impairments) meets or equals the criteria of a listed impairments.  
14 *Burch v. Barnhart*, 400 F.3d 676, 683 (9th Cir. 2005). “An adjudicator’s  
15 articulation of the reason(s) why the individual is or is not disabled at a later step in  
16 the sequential evaluation process will provide rationale that is sufficient for a  
17 subsequent reviewer or court to determine the basis for the finding about medical  
18 equivalence at step 3.” Social Security Ruling (SSR) 17-2P, 2017 WL 3928306, at  
19 \*4 (effective March 27, 2017).

1 Here, the ALJ found Plaintiff's impairments do not meet or equal a listing,  
2 including Listing 14.10B. Tr. 19-20. The Listing for Sjögren's syndrome requires  
3 the existence of Sjögren's syndrome "as described in 14.00D7." 20 C.F.R. Pt. 404,  
4 Subpt. P, App. 1, § 14.10. Section 14.00D(7) describes the syndrome as:

5 (i). . . an immune mediated disorder of the exocrine glands. Involvement of  
6 the lacrimal and salivary glands is the hallmark feature, resulting in  
7 symptoms of dry eyes and dry mouth, and possible complications, such as  
8 corneal damage, blepharitis (eyelid inflammation), dysphagia (difficulty in  
9 swallowing), dental caries, and the inability to speak for extended periods of  
10 time. Involvement of the exocrine glands of the upper airways may result in  
11 persistent dry cough.

(ii) Many other organ systems may be involved including musculoskeletal  
(arthritis, myositis), respiratory . . . gastrointestinal . . . genitourinary . . .  
skin . . . neurologic . . . mental . . . and neoplastic . . . Severe fatigue and  
malaise are frequently reported. Sjögren's syndrome may be associated with  
other autoimmune disorders . . . ; "usually the clinical features of the  
associated disorder predominate.

12 20 C.F.R. Pt. 404, Subpt. P, App. 1, § 14.00D(7).

13 In addition to demonstrating Sjögren's syndrome as described above, Listing  
14 14.10 requires either:

15 A. Involvement of two or more organs/body systems, with:

16 1. One of the organs/body systems involved to at least a moderate level of  
severity; and

17 2. At least two of the constitutional symptoms and signs (severe fatigue,  
fever, malaise, or involuntary weight loss); or

18 B. Repeated manifestations of Sjögren's syndrome, with at least two of the  
constitutional symptoms or signs (severe fatigue, fever, malaise, or  
involuntary weight loss) and one of the following at the marked level:

19 1. Limitation of activities of daily living;

20 2. Limitation in maintaining social functioning; or

3. Limitation in completing tasks in a timely manner due to deficiencies in  
concentration, persistence, or pace.

1 20 C.F.R. Pt. 404, Subpt. P, App. 1, § 14.10.

2 Plaintiff contends the ALJ erred in his analysis, because the ALJ relied on  
3 the testimony of medical expert Dr. Jahnke in finding Plaintiff does not meet  
4 Listing 14.10, and the ALJ did not cite any other evidence in support of the  
5 finding. ECF No. 17 at 14-15. Plaintiff argues she meets both Listing 14.10A and  
6 Listing 14.10B. *Id.* Regarding Listing 14.10A, Plaintiff cites to evidence of dry  
7 eyes and dry mouth, arthralgias throughout the body, fatigue, malaise, and chronic  
8 fevers. *Id.* at 15-16. Regarding Listing 14.10B, Plaintiff cites to the same  
9 evidence, in addition to the 2015 ALJ decision in which the ALJ found Plaintiff  
10 had moderate to marked limitations in concentration, persistence, or pace. *Id.* at  
11 16. Plaintiff argues the 2015 ALJ decision is sufficient to support a finding that  
12 she has at least marked limitations in her ability to complete tasks in a timely  
13 manner due to deficiencies in concentration, persistence, or pace. *Id.* at 17.

14 Here, the ALJ found Plaintiff does not meet or equal Listing 14.10 because  
15 Dr. Jahnke testified that Plaintiff does not meet the listing. Tr. 19. Dr. Jahnke  
16 testified there is no evidence Plaintiff's Sjorgen's is at listing-level severity. Tr.  
17 42. Plaintiff contends the ALJ should not rely on Dr. Jahnke's opinion because her  
18 testimony suggests she is unfamiliar with Sjorgen's, as Dr. Jahnke testified it is  
19 uncommon for Sjogren's to cause malaise or deficits in concentration, focus, or  
20 memory. ECF No. 17 at 14-15 (citing Tr. 25). Dr. Jahnke was asked if it is

1 common for people with Sjogren's to complain of impaired "concentration or  
2 focus or other kind of malaise and difficulties," and "intermittent problems with  
3 memory," to which Dr. Jahnke responded it is uncommon, Tr. 44. While Listing  
4 14.00D(7) states fatigue and malaise are frequently reported, and impaired  
5 concentration/focus or memory are possible symptoms, there is no indication  
6 impaired concentration/focus or memory are frequently reported symptoms of  
7 Sjogren's. 20 C.F.R. Part 404, Subpart P, Appendix 1, Listing 14.00D(7). Dr.  
8 Jahnke has 25 years' experience as a practicing physician, and six years'  
9 experience as a medical expert at the time of the hearing, Tr. 815-16, and Plaintiff  
10 has not demonstrated that Dr. Jahnke's testimony was unreliable; as such, the ALJ  
11 reasonably relied on Dr. Jahnke's testimony.

12 While Plaintiff offers an alternative interpretation of the evidence in arguing  
13 her symptoms meet Listing 14.10A and Listing 14.10B, ECF No. 17 at 15-16, Dr.  
14 Jahnke testified Plaintiff's symptoms do not meet the listings, Tr. 42. Dr. Jahnke  
15 testified Plaintiff was diagnosed with Sjogren's, and treated on and off with  
16 Plaquenil, but there were not frequent complaints of dry eyes or dry mouth. Tr. 39.  
17 Plaintiff notes she has reported fatigue, malaise, and chronic fevers, ECF No. 17 at  
18 16, however, Plaintiff cites to incidences where she reported malaise, fatigue or  
19 fevers in the context of medical visits where she was diagnosed with diabetic  
20 ketoacidosis and presumed sepsis, Tr. 504, a visit where Plaintiff reported

1 symptoms related to Sjogren's, Tr. 832-38, and a visit where Plaintiff reported she  
2 had been "[d]oing well," and reported her medication had helped improve her  
3 Sjogren's symptoms, Tr. 861-67. While Plaintiff argues the evidence demonstrates  
4 she has a marked limitation in concentration, persistence, or pace because the 2015  
5 ALJ's decision finding Plaintiff has "moderate to marked" limitations in  
6 concentration, persistence or pace, ECF No. 17 at 16, the 2015 decision explicitly  
7 found Plaintiff had less than marked limitations as the decision states "moderate to  
8 marked," Tr. 64, and Plaintiff does not point to current evidence demonstrating a  
9 marked limitation. Plaintiff has not met her burden in demonstrating she meets  
10 Listing 14.10. She has not presented any argument as to how her conditions equal  
11 Listing 14.10. Plaintiff is not entitled to remand on these grounds.

#### 12 **B. Step-Four**

13 Plaintiff contends the ALJ erred in his step four analysis by finding Plaintiff  
14 capable of performing her past work as a teacher aid and bus attendant. ECF No.  
15 17 at 18-20.

16 At step four of the sequential evaluation, the ALJ must determine whether  
17 the claimant has the RFC to perform past relevant work. 20 C.F.R. § 416.920(f).  
18 To make this determination, the ALJ must make the following specific findings of  
19 fact: (1) a finding of fact as to the individual's RFC; (2) a finding of fact as to the  
20 physical and mental demands of the past job/occupation; and (3) a finding of fact

1 that the individual's RFC would permit a return to his or her past job or  
2 occupation. S.S.R. 82-62 at \*4 (January 1, 1982). Work is usually relevant when  
3 it was performed within the 15 years prior to the time of adjudication, although  
4 work performed prior to the 15-year period may be relevant when there is a  
5 continuity of skills, knowledge, and processes between the older work and the  
6 claimant's more recent work. SSR 82-62. A claimant has the ability to return to  
7 her previous work if she can perform the "actual functional demands and job  
8 duties of a particular past relevant job" or "[t]he functional demands and job  
9 duties of the [past] occupation as generally required by employers throughout the  
10 national economy." *Pinto v. Massanari*, 249 F.3d 840, 845 (9th Cir. 2001)  
11 (quoting SSR 82-61).

12 At step four, the ALJ found Plaintiff could perform her past work as a  
13 teacher aid and bus attendant, both as actually and generally performed. Tr. 26.  
14 First, Plaintiff argues the ALJ erred at step four in finding Plaintiff can perform her  
15 past work as actually performed. ECF No. 17 at 19. However, Plaintiff previously  
16 argued the ALJ erred at step four in considering her past work. *Lucas v. Comm'r*  
17 *of Soc. Sec. Admin.*, 2:17-cv-00136-RHW, ECF No. 12 at 17. The law of the case  
18 doctrine applies in the Social Security context. *Stacy v. Colvin*, 825 F.3d 563, 567  
19 (9th Cir. 2016). Under the law of the case doctrine, a court is precluded from  
20 revisiting issues which have been decided—either explicitly or implicitly—in a

1 previous decision of the same court or a higher court. *Hall v. City of Los Angeles*,  
2 697 F.3d 1059, 1067 (9th Cir. 2012). The doctrine of the law of the case “is  
3 concerned primarily with efficiency, and should not be applied when the evidence  
4 on remand is substantially different, when the controlling law has changed, or  
5 when applying the doctrine would be unjust.” *Stacy*, 825 F.3d at 567.

6 The evidence related to the ALJ’s step four decision in the present case is  
7 identical to the evidence at the time of the 2015 decision. At the 2015 hearing,  
8 Plaintiff was asked to describe her past work briefly, Tr. 100-01, and she  
9 completed a work history form in which she described her past work, Tr. 250.  
10 Plaintiff did not complete a new work history form nor provide new testimony on  
11 her past work in the present case. The ALJ found Plaintiff has the same limitations  
12 as she had in 2015, Tr. 20, and the ALJ relied on the vocational expert testimony  
13 from the 2015 hearing, and did not take new expert testimony, Tr. 26. The  
14 evidence in this case is substantially the same, the controlling law has not changed,  
15 and Plaintiff presents no arguments as to how applying the law of the case doctrine  
16 would be unjust. As such, the Court will not revisit the issue of whether the ALJ  
17 erred in finding Plaintiff capable of performing her past work as actually  
18 performed.

19 Next, Plaintiff argues the ALJ erred in adopting the prior ALJ’s RFC and  
20 finding Plaintiff could perform her past work as generally performed, when the



1 medical records show Plaintiff is more limited than accounted for in the RFC.  
2 ECF No. 17 at 19. Defendant contends Plaintiff's step four argument merely  
3 restates her other arguments. ECF No. 18 at 19. The Court will only disturb the  
4 ALJ's RFC findings if they are not supported by substantial evidence. *Hill*, 698  
5 F.3d at 1158.

6 The ALJ adopted the prior ALJ's RFC finding and relied on vocational  
7 expert testimony from the 2015 hearing, which Plaintiff argues was an error  
8 because Plaintiff has a greater level of limitation than accounted for in the RFC.  
9 ECF No. 17 at 19. The ALJ found Plaintiff rebutted *Chavez* "only in a technical  
10 sense," as she demonstrated some new mostly non-severe impairments, she alleged  
11 deterioration, and the mental health listings had changed since the prior decision.  
12 Tr. 16. While the ALJ found Plaintiff has two new severe impairments, borderline  
13 intellectual functioning and degenerative disc disease, Tr. 18, 62, Plaintiff has not  
14 demonstrated that these impairments cause any additional limitations not already  
15 accounted for in the RFC. Plaintiff argues the ALJ's RFC does not reflect her  
16 current limitations because she has had worsening in her symptoms, ECF No. 17 at  
17 19, however Plaintiff does not cite to objective evidence that supports a finding  
18 that she is more limited than accounted for in the RFC. While medical providers  
19 opined Plaintiff had additional limitations not accounted for in the RFC, as  
20 discussed *supra*, the ALJ did not err in his consideration of the medical opinion

1 evidence. Further, while Plaintiff alleged worsening of her symptoms, Plaintiff has  
2 not challenged the ALJ's rejection of her symptom claims. As such, Plaintiff has  
3 not presented any evidence of improperly rejected limitations that should have  
4 been incorporated into the RFC. Plaintiff is not entitled to remand on these  
5 grounds.

### 6 **C. Medical Opinion Evidence**

7 Plaintiff contends the ALJ erred in his consideration of the opinions of  
8 Renee Thompson, Psy.D., and Clark Ashworth, Ph.D. ECF No. 17 at 18.

9 For claims filed on or after March 27, 2017, new regulations apply that  
10 change the framework for how an ALJ must evaluate medical opinion evidence.  
11 *Revisions to Rules Regarding the Evaluation of Medical Evidence*, 2017 WL  
12 168819, 82 Fed. Reg. 5844-01 (Jan. 18, 2017); 20 C.F.R. § 416.920c. The new  
13 regulations provide that the ALJ will no longer "give any specific evidentiary  
14 weight...to any medical opinion(s)..." *Revisions to Rules*, 2017 WL 168819, 82  
15 Fed. Reg. 5844, at 5867-68; *see* 20 C.F.R. § 416.920c(a). Instead, an ALJ must  
16 consider and evaluate the persuasiveness of all medical opinions or prior  
17 administrative medical findings from medical sources. 20 C.F.R. § 416.920c(a)  
18 and (b). The factors for evaluating the persuasiveness of medical opinions and  
19 prior administrative medical findings include supportability, consistency,  
20 relationship with the claimant (including length of the treatment, frequency of

1 examinations, purpose of the treatment, extent of the treatment, and the existence  
2 of an examination), specialization, and “other factors that tend to support or  
3 contradict a medical opinion or prior administrative medical finding” (including,  
4 but not limited to, “evidence showing a medical source has familiarity with the  
5 other evidence in the claim or an understanding of our disability program’s policies  
6 and evidentiary requirements”). 20 C.F.R. § 416.920c(c)(1)-(5).

7 Supportability and consistency are the most important factors, and therefore  
8 the ALJ is required to explain how both factors were considered. 20 C.F.R. §  
9 416.920c(b)(2). Supportability and consistency are explained in the regulations:

10 (1) *Supportability*. The more relevant the objective medical evidence  
11 and supporting explanations presented by a medical source are to  
12 support his or her medical opinion(s) or prior administrative medical  
finding(s), the more persuasive the medical opinions or prior  
administrative medical finding(s) will be.

13 (2) *Consistency*. The more consistent a medical opinion(s) or prior  
14 administrative medical finding(s) is with the evidence from other  
15 medical sources and nonmedical sources in the claim, the more  
persuasive the medical opinion(s) or prior administrative medical  
finding(s) will be.

16 20 C.F.R. § 416.920c(c)(1)-(2). The ALJ may, but is not required to, explain how  
17 the other factors were considered. 20 C.F.R. § 416.920c(b)(2).<sup>4</sup> However, when

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18  
19 <sup>4</sup> The parties disagree over whether Ninth Circuit case law continues to be  
20 controlling in light of the amended regulations, specifically whether an ALJ is still

1 two or more medical opinions or prior administrative findings “about the same  
2 issue are both equally well-supported ... and consistent with the record ... but are  
3 not exactly the same,” the ALJ is required to explain how “the other most  
4 persuasive factors in paragraphs (c)(3) through (c)(5)” were considered. 20 C.F.R.  
5 § 404.1520c(b)(3).

6 On March 14, 2018, Dr. Thompson, a consultative psychological examiner,  
7 examined Plaintiff and rendered an opinion on Plaintiff’s functioning. Tr. 785-90.  
8 Dr. Thompson diagnosed Plaintiff with other specific trauma and stressor-related  
9 disorder and unspecified depressive disorder, and rule-out somatic symptom  
10 disorder and borderline intellectual disorder. Tr. 789. She opined Plaintiff does  
11 not exhibit severe memory deficits, she is capable of understanding, remembering,  
12 and carrying out simple work-related instructions, and she may have difficulty  
13 interacting in a work setting with coworkers and supervisors. Tr. 790. The ALJ  
14 found Dr. Thompson’s opinion was generally persuasive, but found there was little

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17 required to provide specific and legitimate reasons for discounting a contradicted  
18 opinion from a treating or examining physician. ECF No. 17 at 18-19; ECF No. 18  
19 at 5-14. The Court finds resolution of this question unnecessary to the disposition  
20 of this case as it is being remanded on other grounds.

1 basis for the opinion that Plaintiff has limitations interacting with coworkers and  
2 thus did not find that portion of the opinion to be persuasive. Tr. 25.

3 On June 10, 2018, Dr. Ashworth, a psychological consultative examiner,  
4 conducted a neuropsychological examination and rendered an opinion on  
5 Plaintiff's functioning. Tr. 808-14. Dr. Ashworth diagnosed Plaintiff with  
6 depressive mood not otherwise specified, post-traumatic stress disorder, borderline  
7 intellectual functioning, and learning disorder not otherwise specified, by history.  
8 Tr. 813. Dr. Ashworth opined Plaintiff is capable of understanding, remembering,  
9 and carrying out simple work-related instructions; she would have difficulty  
10 interacting in a work setting with coworkers and supervisors, and she has short-  
11 term memory deficits, limited store of information, concentration deficits, and  
12 abstract reasoning deficits. Tr. 814. The ALJ found Dr. Ashworth's opinion was  
13 generally persuasive, but found there was little basis for the opinion that Plaintiff  
14 has limitations interacting with coworkers and thus did not find that portion of the  
15 opinion to be persuasive. Tr. 25.

16 The ALJ found there was little basis to support the opinions of Dr. Ashworth  
17 and Dr. Thompson that Plaintiff may have limitations in her ability to interact with  
18 coworkers and/or supervisors. *Id.* Supportability is one of the most important  
19 factors an ALJ must consider when determining how persuasive a medical opinion  
20 is. 20 C.F.R. § 416.920c(b)(2). The more relevant objective evidence and

1 supporting explanations that support a medical opinion, the more persuasive the  
2 medical opinion is. 20 C.F.R. § 416.920c(c)(1). Plaintiff argues there is a basis for  
3 the opinion that Plaintiff has limitations interacting with workers, as Dr. Thompson  
4 and Dr. Ashworth's examinations contained evidence Plaintiff has difficulty  
5 communicating, and Plaintiff argues her symptoms are consistent with the  
6 opinions. ECF No. 17 at 18.

7       The medical records are consistent with the ALJ's finding that there is little  
8 basis for the opinion that Plaintiff has limitations interacting with coworkers. At  
9 Dr. Ashworth's examination, Plaintiff had slow responses, but she was  
10 cooperative, polite, and responsive, though with sparse answers. Tr. 810. Plaintiff  
11 reported she has little contact with family or friends, but also reported seeing a  
12 friend the month prior. Tr. 811. Dr. Thompson also found Plaintiff was  
13 cooperative, polite, responsive, and appropriate. Tr. 786. Plaintiff was not  
14 tangential, and had normal language use. Tr. 787-88. Plaintiff reported being  
15 socially isolated, but also reported regularly interacting with her father-in-law, two  
16 best friends, her siblings, and her children. *Id.* The third-party questionnaire,  
17 completed by Plaintiff's husband, indicates Plaintiff does not have difficulty  
18 getting along with others, nor with authority figures. Tr. 335-36. Plaintiff reported  
19 in her function report that she spends time with others in person, chats online and  
20 by phone with others a few hours per day, and while she reported not liking

crowds, she reported no issues getting along with others nor with authority figures. Tr. 346-48. The ALJ's finding that Dr. Thompson and Dr. Ashworth's opinion is not supported by the evidence is a specific and legitimate reason, supported by substantial evidence, to reject the opinions. *See Bray v. Comm'r of Soc. Sec. Admin.*, 554 F.3d 1219, 1228 (9th Cir. 2009); *Batson v. Comm'r of Soc. Sec. Admin.*, 359 F.3d 1190, 1195 (9th Cir. 2004); *Thomas v. Barnhart*, 278 F.3d 947, 957 (9th Cir. 2002); *Tonapetyan v. Halter*, 242 F.3d 1144, 1149 (9th Cir. 2001); *Matney v. Sullivan*, 981 F.2d 1016, 1019 (9th Cir. 1992); *Connett v. Barnhart*, 340 F.3d 871, 875 (9th Cir. 2003).

## CONCLUSION

Having reviewed the record and the ALJ's findings, the Court concludes the ALJ's decision is supported by substantial evidence and free of harmful legal error. Accordingly, **IT IS HEREBY ORDERED:**

1. The District Court Executive is directed to substitute Kilolo Kijakazi as Defendant and update the docket sheet.

2. Plaintiff's Motion for Summary Judgment, **ECF No. 17**, is **DENIED**.

3. Defendant's Motion for Summary Judgment, **ECF No. 18**, is **GRANTED**.

4. The Clerk's Office shall enter **JUDGMENT** in favor of Defendant.

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2 The District Court Executive is directed to file this Order, provide copies to  
3 counsel, and **CLOSE THE FILE**.

4 DATED July 16, 2021.

5 s/Mary K. Dimke  
6 MARY K. DIMKE  
7 UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE  
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